

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
AT WESTBOROUGH,
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER, No. 4 SPRING LANE.
1856.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Council Chamber, January, 1856. }

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives :—

I transmit, herewith, for the use of the Legislature, the Ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Reform School, at Westborough, with the accompanying Reports of the officers of the Institution.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the State Reform School respectfully present to the Governor and Council, their Ninth Annual Report of the affairs of that Institution, for the year ending November 30, 1855.

As heretofore, the Reports of the Superintendent, of the Chaplain and the Treasurer, which accompany this, are full and specific, giving ample information in the several departments of which they treat, and precluding the necessity of further details from this Board, in any of those particulars.

The management of the farm having passed from our hands into those of the Board of Agriculture, excepting a small portion of it immediately contiguous to the school buildings, it belongs to us only to say, in reference to the portion remaining within our control, that the fences and grounds, as well as the terraces in front of the new apartments, are nearly completed; thus giving to the premises a more finished and agreeable aspect than they have hitherto presented to the eye of the visitor.

The visits of the Trustees to the Institution have, owing to the increase of the number of inmates and to some other causes, been more frequent during the past than during any former year. One of these causes has been a very thorough examination of the state of the Institution, that the Trustees were called upon to make during the last summer. The rule has been adopted

that each Trustee, in making the semi-monthly visit required by the Act establishing this school, shall prepare a written account of his visit, to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, stating the condition in which he may find the various apartments, and making such other comments and suggestions as circumstances may seem to require. All these Reports are laid before the Board at their regular quarterly meetings. Under this careful supervision, the condition of the Institution has, with the cordial coöperation of its officers, gradually and steadily improved, and we feel warranted in saying, that it has at no time since its establishment presented a better appearance than at the present time.

Beside that share of attention bestowed upon the schools in these semi-monthly visits of inspection, two general examinations have been made by our School Committee, one in July and the other in November of the present year. There are now eight separate schools, four in each division of the building, containing an average of about seventy scholars to each school. These schools, in both divisions, are graded according to the proficiency of the pupils, who are thus promoted from the lower to the higher classes, and thence to the higher schools, according to their advancement in their studies. Eight teachers are employed, one for each school. Four of these are males and four are females; the experiment of employing the latter as teachers in these schools having proved eminently successful. Two entire days, and very busy days they were too, were devoted to each of these examinations. To accomplish this work in November, it was necessary to begin with one school by candle-light before breakfast, and to examine the fourth in the evening. They were thus separately and pretty thoroughly examined. Detailed reports of these examinations were made, which are entered upon our records. It may here be said, summarily, that the performances of the pupils, for the most part, fully answered our expectations, being creditable alike to teachers and to scholars, and were accordingly satisfactory.

The same Committee was charged with the duty of procuring a suitable library of books for the use of the schools, under the appropriation made from the State Treasury by the legislative Resolve of last winter for that purpose. The Committee report

that about two hundred and thirty volumes have already been procured, and that their attention to the subject shall be continued till the whole appropriation shall have been expended. By this seasonable provision of the legislature a pressing want has been supplied, and it is the present purpose of this Board to continue the annual appropriations authorized by that Resolve, until a library shall be provided more adequate to the necessities of the numerous and inquiring, but hitherto neglected family, which has been intrusted to our care. Nor will it, we trust, be deemed impertinent or obtrusive on our part, if, in this connection, we venture to suggest to those of our fellow-citizens who have been more bountifully furnished in these respects, that their duplicate copies of books, and many others, which would scarcely be missed from their libraries and other places of deposit, might be turned to very good account at the Reform School. Placed within the reach of our nearly six hundred boys, they would not all be like seed falling on barren or stony ground, but would, many of them, spring up and grow, bearing their thirty, sixty, or even their hundred fold, at the coming harvest.

With the exception of the varioloid, which prevailed among the boys to a considerable extent during several weeks of the last winter, the Institution has been blessed with its customary share of good health and exemption from the ravages of disease during the past year. For further particulars of the prevalence of that disorder, we refer to the Report of Dr. Rising, the Physician, which is subjoined.

Several cases have occurred, where boys have been sent to this Institution who have property themselves, or who have parents abundantly able to support them. The propriety of some legislative enactment, requiring payment for the support of such boys, has, at several times, claimed the attention of the Trustees, and is now respectfully referred to the consideration of the Executive and the legislature.

We have received, at this time, a communication from Josiah Stedman, executor of the will of Mary Lamb, late of Boston, deceased, expressing his readiness to pay over, to such person as we should designate, the sum of one thousand dollars, a legacy from the deceased to the State Reform School. We have

accordingly authorized one of our number, Mr. Harvey Dodge, to receive said legacy on our behalf.

By the Report of the Treasurer it appears, that the balance in his hands at the close of the fiscal year, was fifty dollars and two cents. At the same time there were outstanding bills due and unpaid, amounting to fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventeen cents, and there had been earned for work done by the boys, the payment for which was not yet due under the contract, nearly the same amount. As the latter, or an equivalent to it, may be expected to occur in every year, it should not be taken into account in our estimate. We think there will be needed, and we accordingly ask, to meet the expenses of the ensuing year, an appropriation of forty-four thousand dollars, agreeably to the following estimate:—

Provisions and clothing for 480 boys, at \$45 each,	\$26,100 00
Salaries, wages and support of officers,	12,000 00
Fuel, lights, and current expenses,	8,000 00
Repairs and incidental expenses,	3,000 00
For bills now due and unpaid,	1,500 00
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	\$50,600 00
Deduct estimated receipts for labor of boys,	6,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,000 00

The sketch of the State Reform School edifice, taken since its enlargement, which accompanies this Report, was drawn on the spot by C. E. H. Bonwell, of Philadelphia. We think it a very correct and tasteful picture, and would respectfully propose that it be engraved, and form an appropriate frontispiece to our Report, when published.

The evidence of another year has served to confirm and deepen the impression previously entertained, of the great benefit conferred upon many of the boys, who become subjects of its training, and upon the community at large, by the establishment of this Institution. Commending it anew to the fostering

care of the government, and to the blessing of Almighty God,
we submit this our Ninth Report.

J. H. W. PAGE.
G. HOWLAND SHAW.
HARVEY DODGE.
THOMAS A. GREENE.
HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
JOHN A. FITCH.
PARLEY HAMMOND.

WESTBORO', Dec. 13, 1855.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,*

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents the Ninth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from December 1, 1854, to November 30, 1855, inclusive, as follows:—

For amount received from State Treasury, . . .	\$47,380 00
For amount of boys' labor, including that performed for the Board of Agriculture, and \$1,723.04 earned but not yet due, . . .	7,835 02
For board of farmers,	315 17
For rent of houses,	162 75
For sundries,	1,482 77
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	\$57,175 71

He has paid for bills due and unpaid, 30th of November, 1854, \$6,739 50

And states the expenses of the year as follows:—

Hospital expenses,	\$237 20
Furniture and bedding,	2,639 95
Fuel and lights,	3,950 53
Provisions and groceries,	22,340 65
Clothing,	5,287 49
Transportation,	611 04
General improvement and repairs,	2,617 63
Postage,	42 72
Salaries and wages,	10,395 15

School books and stationery, . . .	\$636 08	
Leather, tools, and materials for shoe shop,	969 32	
Trustees' expenses,	376 57	
Miscellaneous,	1,802 63	
Balance paid to P. Hammond, succeeding Treasurer,	50 02	
	<hr/>	\$51,956 38

Making a total of payments and expenses of \$58,695 88
 And exceeding the means provided by the sum of one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and seventeen cents, which sum is now due to sundry persons for articles furnished.

Tools and Materials for the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 2,503 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet,	\$328 53
Leather, 2,923 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds,	580 44
Pegs, tacks, wax, &c.,	3 90
Tools,	56 45
	<hr/>
	\$969 32

Improvements and Repairs, include

Labor and materials on general repairs, . . .	\$1,459 46
Repairing steam pipes, boiler, engine and fixtures, . . .	67 39
Steam pipes for warming dormitories, . . .	168 31
Ventilator,	30 50
Painting, whitewashing, brushes, &c., . . .	237 19
Locks, keys, and door-handles,	28 93
Glass and glazing,	50 02
Pumps and lead pipe,	61 38
Paper hangings,	30 65
Repairing slating,	12 38
Carpenters' tools,	56 56
Belting,	4 00
Grading,	251 95
Laying wall and drawing stone for same, . . .	158 31
	<hr/>
	\$2,617 03

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

School books,	\$423 33
Blank books,	27 00
Slates, 31 dozen,	29 50
Writing books, paper, pens, ink, &c.,	130 62
Evening Traveller,.	7 50
Advertising,	18 13
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	\$636 08

Furniture and Bedding, include

Ticking, 1,643 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards,	\$199 69
Sheeting, 1,349 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	189 66
Table linen and crash, 478 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards,	83 20
Towels, 6 dozen,	16 50
Diaper, for spreads, 603 yards,	94 13
Blankets, 49 pairs,	110 25
Prints, 1,012 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ; batting, 850 pounds,	117 29
Straw for beds, 25,335 pounds,	125 40
Thread, 9 pounds,	8 89
Needles and thimbles,	10 25
Carpeting, 36 yards,	22 84
Mats, 36,	34 70
Reed organ,	147 00
Use of melodeon, and repairing,	22 25
School desks and seats,	128 00
Dining table,	30 88
Secretary,	35 00
Sink, \$8 ; bedstead, \$5.25,	13 25
Pails, 66,	18 12
Tubs, barrels, and other wooden ware,	69 67
Clothes-lines and pins,	12 22
Knives and forks,	106 96
Spoons,	18 92
Scales and weights,	11 75
Sausage cutter,	10 00
Crockery,	340 86

Glass and earthen ware,	\$26 50
Tin, copper, and iron ware,	98 23
Lanterns and lamps,	60 10
Chimneys and shades,	42 94
Brooms and brushes,	155 00
Baskets, 25,	15 62
Shears, 7,	8 14
Stoves, funnel, &c.,	110 30
Chairs, 220,	85 76
Stools and pedestals for dining-room, 30,	21 00
Sundries,	38 68
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	\$2,639 95

Clothing, includes

Satinets, 5,747 yards,	\$3,240 68
Denims, 3,596 yards,	419 76
Cloth for apprentices' clothing, 219 yards,	71 97
Vesting, 65½ yards,	9 20
Tweed, 79 yards,	14 91
Cotton cloth, 5,953 yards,	467 58
Cotton flannel, 1,251 yards,	122 31
Caps and visors,	68 60
Senit hats, 16 dozen,	22 80
Thread, 177 pounds,	140 44
Frocking, 101¾ yards,	40 80
Needles, pins and thimbles,	4 87
Buttons, 135 gross,	127 40
Suspenders, 13 dozen,	14 65
Socks, 10 dozen,	34 00
Yarn, 500 pounds,	420 00
Boots, 7 pairs, \$13,40 ; Shoes, 22 pairs, \$22,	35 40
Cravats, 8 dozen,	8 64
Combs, 26½ gross,	20 25
Scissors, wax, and other small articles,	3 23
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	\$5,287 49

Provisions and Groceries, include

Flour, 874 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	\$9,150 68
Rye Meal, 341 bushels,	447 02
Indian Meal, 1,169 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	1,327 40
Buckwheat, 5 bags,	24 50
Malt, 325 pounds,	7 50
Crackers,	61 44
Beef, 35,849 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds,	2,454 28
Pork, 10,034 pounds,	848 17
Ham, 219 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	25 44
Mutton,	161 39
Veal, 2,238 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	169 00
Tripe, 244 lbs., \$18.67; sausages, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$3.56,	22 23
Fish, 11,525 pounds,	338 42
Poultry, 95 pounds,	25 54
Potatoes, 1,503 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	749 37
Beans and peas, 222 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	335 91
Rice, 28,174 pounds,	1,450 60
Salt, 56 sacks and 25 bags,	84 20
Sugar, 5,971 pounds,	436 52
Coffee, 860 pounds,	94 10
Tea, 243 pounds,	97 36
Chocolate, 2,311 pounds,	340 19
Molasses, 5,104 gallons,	1,192 36
Honey, 6 gallons,	7 23
Butter, 2,605 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	616 66
Cheese, 598 pounds,	67 17
Vinegar, 232 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons,	31 03
Ice,	10 50
Bags, 6,	1 20
Pepper, 100 pounds,	12 68
Lard and tallow, 158 pounds,	19 51
Soap, 3,800 pounds,	190 00
Potash, 1,591 pounds,	114 73
Tapioca, 43 pounds, \$6.39; Nutmegs, 10 lbs., \$11,	17 39
Eggs, 100 dozen,	21 71
Hops, 104 pounds,	33 53
Apples, 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	30 03

Dried apples, 127 pounds,	\$9 31
Cream of tartar, 56 pounds,	19 91
Cassia, ground, 25 pounds,	8 91
Raisins, 11 boxes,	29 63
Starch, 139 pounds,	12 77
Pepper sauce, and other small groceries,	29 35
Milk, 7,988,	987 69
Strawberries and raspberries,	19 65
Cranberries, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	7 75
Pears, and other fruit from the garden,	32 40
Parsnips, 14 bushels,	3 50
Carrots, 2 tons,	25 00
Sage, $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushel,	5 50
Beets, 15 bushels,	7 85
Onions, $51\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	34 33
Winter squashes, 2,354 pounds,	19 00
Cabbages, 1,346,	56 30
Tomatoes, pumpkins, and other garden vegetables,	14 81
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	\$22,340 65

Fuel and Lights, include

Coal, 321 tons,	\$2,616 90
Charcoal, 186 bushels,	30 50
Wood, $182\frac{1}{8}$ cords,	783 67
Oil, 667 gallons,	507 51
Lamp wicks and wicking,	11 95
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	\$3,950 53

Miscellaneous, includes

Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	\$191 33
Expenses in returning boys to friends, and fitting them out to sea,	112 56
Travelling expenses on business for the institution,	124 08
Expenses in pursuing and returning apprentices who had left their places,	29 15
Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institu- tion,	112 50

Coffins and expenses of funerals,	\$22 10
Repairing chaise, wagon, and other carriages,	48 81
Harness, repairing whips, &c.,	40 44
Horse cart,	37 42
Chaise,	85 00
Carriage,	162 50
Sleigh,	13 00
Grain for horses, 219 bushels,	189 62
Hay, 12,724 pounds,	109 76
Blacksmith work, shoeing horses, &c.,	63 92
Interest and discount,	123 70
Butchering,	12 54
Wheelbarrows, 12,	36 00
Hay cutter and corn sheller,	23 00
Shovels, 15, and other garden tools,	45 75
Plowing, and drawing stones from garden, &c.,	29 07
Apple and cherry trees,	10 00
Shrubs, grape vines, and ornamental trees,	54 87
Garden seeds,	19 42
Chloride of lime, 1 cask,	23 15
Repairing sewing machine,	16 15
One half expense of drafting contract between Trustees and Board of Agriculture,	50 00
Sundries,	16 79
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	\$1,802 63

HARVEY DODGE,

Treasurer State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, November 30, 1855.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as it was

November 30, 1854, \$20,000 00

Income of the Fund.

Jan'y.	Dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad,	\$180 00
July.	Dividend on same,	180 00
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		\$360 00

No dividend received on the other stocks during the past year.

HARVEY DODGE,

Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, November 30, 1855.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:—

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present to you the Ninth Annual Report of this Institution, embracing a history of its progress during the past year, and giving, in connection with former reports, valuable information in a convenient form for reference:—

TABLE 1.

Showing the Number received and the general State of the School for the year ending November 30, 1855.

Boys in School December 1, 1854,	559	
“ since committed,	288	
Apprentices returned by masters,	26	
“ who left their masters and were arrested and returned,	4	
“ who had left their masters and returned voluntarily,	2	
Boys who had escaped, arrested and returned,	2	
	—	34
Whole number in School during the year,	—	881
Boys discharged or apprenticed,	284	
“ remanded on alternative sentence,	9	
“ returned to masters,	2	
“ Escaped,	2	
“ Died,	3	
	—	300
Remaining in School November 30, 1855,		581

The nine boys remanded were so young, or mentally deficient, that their continuance in the Institution was considered inconsistent with its purposes, and prejudicial to its interests.

TABLE 2.

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	3	3	6
Berkshire,	11	41	52
Bristol,	33	120	153
Dukes,	—	2	2
Essex,	62	255	317
Franklin,	3	7	10
Hampden,	18	72	90
Hampshire,	4	14	18
Middlesex,	38	245	283
Nantucket,	2	9	11
Norfolk,	35	97	132
Plymouth,	4	15	19
Suffolk,	53	306	359
Worcester,	22	143	165
Totals,	288	1,329	1,617

TABLE 3.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each month in the year.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
December, 1854,	21	13	565.7
January, 1855,	28	10	575.
February, "	15	8	591.
March, "	21	46	580.
April, "	31	52	557.
May, "	29	38	538.
June, "	18	35	530.
July, "	36	19	527.
August, "	46	17	552.7
September, "	40	26	568 6
October, "	24	26	582.7
November, "	13	10	576.
Totals,	322	300	

164437
527.7

TABLE 4.

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees, .	90	201	291
“ on expiration of sentence, .	35	72	107
Remanded on alternative sentence, .	9	60	69
Indentured to Farmers and Gardeners, .	45	173	218
“ Carpenters, . . .	5	24	29
“ Bakers, . . .	1	4	5
“ Silver Platers, . . .	—	6	6
“ Cabinet Makers, . . .	—	6	6
“ Pianoforte Makers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Shoe Tool Makers, . . .	—	2	2
“ Mahogany Chair Makers, . . .	—	2	2
“ Trunkmakers, . . .	—	3	3
“ Sawmakers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Sailmakers, . . .	—	2	2
“ Boot and Shoemakers, . . .	69	163	232
“ Pump and Block Makers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Sleighmakers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Harness Makers, . . .	1	3	4
“ Combmakers, . . .	1	2	3
“ Musical Instrument Makers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, . . .	—	3	3
“ Tailors, . . .	3	7	10
“ Machinists, . . .	3	6	9
“ Ship Carp'trs & Boatbuilders, . . .	1	3	4
“ Engravers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Merchants, . . .	—	3	3
“ Painters, . . .	1	9	10
“ Plumbers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Masons, . . .	2	8	10
“ Bookbinders, . . .	—	1	1
“ Butchers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Veneer Sawyers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Clerks, . . .	3	1	4
“ Blacksmiths, . . .	—	9	9
“ Japanners, . . .	—	1	1
“ Riggers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Tanners and Curriers, . . .	3	4	7
“ Stonecutters, . . .	—	2	2
“ Wheelwrights, . . .	1	2	3
“ Barbers, . . .	2	8	10
“ Printers, . . .	—	4	4
“ Coopers, . . .	—	5	5
“ Sea Captains, . . .	5	2	7
“ Engineers, . . .	—	1	1
“ Wood Turners, . . .	—	1	1
“ Attend School, . . .	5	14	19

TABLE 4—Continued.

DISPOSAL.		Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Indentured to	Boiler Makers, . . .	—	2	2
"	Cotton Manufacturers, . . .	—	2	2
"	Brass Moulders, . . .	—	1	1
"	Daguerreotype Artists, . . .	—	1	1
"	Brass Founders, . . .	—	2	2
"	Paper Hangers, . . .	1	—	1
"	Fresco Cleaners, . . .	1	—	1
"	Millers, . . .	1	—	1
"	Clergymen, . . .	1	—	1
"	Filemakers, . . .	1	—	1
"	Mast and Sparmakers, . . .	1	—	1
"	Lumber Dealers, . . .	1	—	1
"	Marble Workers, . . .	1	—	1
		159		
Discharged by order of Court, . . .		—	6	6
Returned to Masters, . . .		2	8	10
Escaped, . . .		2	7	9
Died, . . .		3	20	23
Totals, . . .		300	876	1,176

As yet, but few of those who have been indentured have served out their terms of apprenticeship; but, hereafter, the number will be increasing from year to year. A few have completed their terms the past year, and have returned to this their home in days gone by, and have started from here to try for themselves the stern realities of life, giving fair promise of future usefulness.

Although the number of apprentices is yearly increasing, and in no small ratio, still the number returned by masters is nearly 25 per cent. less the past year than the year previous. Quite a number of these were boys who, when they were apprenticed, were considered doubtful; but, having been long in the Institution, it seemed desirable to give them a trial, and they were therefore indentured with provision for their return in case they should prove bad boys. The interference of parents and relatives has, in a number of instances, caused some of the most promising boys to leave their masters, which has finally resulted in their return to the Institution.

Very little complaint has been made, either by apprentices or their friends, of bad treatment on the part of masters. And

it is confidently believed, that, with few exceptions, those who have been indentured, and those who have been discharged by "Trustees," are placed in situations adapted to their condition and character, from which they will come forth in due time, prepared for the business, and fortified to resist the temptations of life.

While ourselves and an interested public are, from time to time, pained to learn, through the public journals and otherwise, that "Graduates from the Reform School" have been arrested for crime, still it should be remembered that these constitute but a very small portion of the number who have left us. And that there are now hundreds placed with farmers, and with masters of the various mechanic arts, scattered over our own and neighboring States, who are quietly attending to their various duties, and performing their daily tasks, unknown, some of them, even to their nearest neighbors, as "Graduates" of our Institution.

TABLE 5.

Showing the length of time the boys had been in the School, who left during the past year, and also during the preceding year.

					Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Remanded	Instantly,	.	.	.	-	1	1
In School	1 Month,	.	.	.	5	5	10
"	2 Months,	.	.	.	5	4	9
"	3 "	.	.	.	5	3	7
"	4 "	.	.	.	4	5	9
"	5 "	.	.	.	5	2	7
"	6 "	.	.	.	3	10	13
"	7 "	.	.	.	5	1	6
"	8 "	.	.	.	7	5	12
"	9 "	.	.	.	5	6	13
"	10 "	.	.	.	6	5	11
"	11 "	.	.	.	7	4	11
"	12 "	.	.	.	40	26	66
"	13 "	.	.	.	14	6	20
"	14 "	.	.	.	11	7	18
"	15 "	.	.	.	10	4	14
"	16 "	.	.	.	10	6	16
"	17 "	.	.	.	14	4	18
"	18 "	.	.	.	16	5	21
"	19 "	.	.	.	6	6	12
"	20 "	.	.	.	9	6	15
"	21 "	.	.	.	7	3	10

TABLE 5—Continued.

					Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In School	22	Months,	.	.	11	5	16
"	23	"	.	.	11	7	18
"	24	"	.	.	18	9	27
"	25	"	.	.	6	7	13
"	26	"	.	.	6	4	10
"	27	"	.	.	7	3	10
"	28	"	.	.	3	2	5
"	29	"	.	.	2	2	4
"	30	"	.	.	5	5	10
"	31	"	.	.	4	2	6
"	32	"	.	.	3	1	4
"	33	"	.	.	1	2	3
"	34	"	.	.	1	3	4
"	35	"	.	.	1	—	1
"	36	"	.	.	1	5	6
"	37	"	.	.	3	—	3
"	38	"	.	.	1	2	3
"	39	"	.	.	1	2	3
"	40	"	.	.	3	5	8
"	41	"	.	.	1	4	5
"	42	"	.	.	1	1	2
"	43	"	.	.	1	1	2
"	44	"	.	.	—	3	3
"	45	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	46	"	.	.	1	2	3
"	47	"	.	.	1	3	4
"	48	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	49	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	50	"	.	.	2	—	2
"	52	"	.	.	—	3	3
"	54	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	55	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	56	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	60	"	.	.	3	—	3
"	63	"	.	.	1	—	1
"	64	"	.	.	—	1	1
"	65	"	.	.	1	—	1
"	66	"	.	.	2	1	3
"	70	"	.	.	1	—	1
"	72	"	.	.	2	—	2
Totals,	.	.	.	.	300	215	515

Average, nearly $19\frac{2}{3}$ Months.

TABLE 6.

Showing by what authority committed.

COMMITTED.					Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
By Court of Common Pleas,	.	.	.	.	12	76	88
" Boston Municipal Court,	.	.	.	.	18	128	143
" " Police "	.	.	.	.	32	165	197
" Blackstone " "	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
" Cambridge " "	.	.	.	.	7	1	8
" Chicopee " "	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
" Chelsea " "	.	.	.	.	2	—	2
" Fall River " "	.	.	.	.	18	27	45
" Haverhill " "	.	.	.	.	3	—	3
" Lawrence " "	.	.	.	.	15	51	66
" Lowell " "	.	.	.	.	—	70	70
" Lynn " "	.	.	.	.	7	26	33
" Milford " "	.	.	.	.	2	—	2
" Newburyport " "	.	.	.	.	4	46	50
" New Bedford " "	.	.	.	.	6	45	51
" Pittsfield " "	.	.	.	.	6	26	32
" Roxbury " "	.	.	.	.	4	—	4
" Salem " "	.	.	.	.	14	88	102
" Springfield " "	.	.	.	.	7	18	25
" Taunton " "	.	.	.	.	3	12	15
" Worcester " "	.	.	.	.	16	61	77
" Justices of the Peace,	.	.	.	.	110	492	602
Totals,	.	.	.	.	288	1,329	1,617

TABLE 7.

Showing the offences of those committed the past year and previously.

OFFENCES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	94	454	548
Stubbornness,	129	566	695
Idle and Disorderly,	14	57	71
Vagrancy,	18	81	99
Shopbreaking and Stealing,	—	27	27
Housebreaking,	—	12	12
Burglary,	1	8	9
Shopbreaking with intent to steal,	—	25	25
Pilfering,	—	11	11
Having obscene books and prints for circulation,	—	2	2
Common drunkards,	1	5	6
Malicious mischief,	5	30	35
Assault,	1	5	6
Trespass,	—	7	7
Arson,	—	3	3
Runaway,	4	13	17
Robbery from person,	—	4	4
Quarrelling and profanity,	—	1	1
Assault and battery,	3	8	11
Forgery,	3	1	4
Concealing stolen goods,	—	1	1
Attempt at larceny,	—	1	1
“ robbery,	—	1	1
Barnburning,	—	1	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	12	5	17
Burning a building,	1	—	1
Attempt to pass counterfeit money,	1	—	1
Giving spirits to a person under arrest,	1	—	1
Totals,	288	1,329	1,617

TABLE 8.

Showing the length of sentences the past year and previously.

SENTENCED.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	179	990	1,169
Until 20 years of age,	—	5	5
“ 19 “ “	—	1	1
“ 18 “ “	3	6	9
“ 17 “ “	1	4	5
“ 14 “ “	1	1	2
For one year,	18	68	86
“ “ and six months,	—	5	5
“ two years,	23	73	96
“ “ and six months,	1	2	3
“ three years,	22	82	104
“ four “	18	38	56
“ “ and six months,	—	1	1
“ five “	16	27	43
“ six “	5	15	20
“ seven “	1	1	2
“ eight “	—	7	7
“ nine “	—	1	1
“ ten “	—	2	2
Totals,	288	1,329	1,617

TABLE 9.

Showing the length of Alternative Sentences the past year and previously.

SENTENCED.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	2	12	14
For 7 years,	—	1	1
“ 5 “ and 3 months,	—	1	1
“ 5 “	—	4	4
“ 4 “	—	10	10
“ 3 “ and 6 months,	—	1	1
“ 3 “	2	18	20
“ 2 “ and 6 months,	—	2	2
“ 2 “	5	64	69
“ 1 year and 6 months,	3	15	18
“ 1 “ “ 3 “	1	18	19
“ 1 “	11	63	74
“ 10 months,	—	3	3
“ 9 “	2	3	5
“ 8 “	—	5	5
“ 6 “	71	359	430
“ 5 “	3	10	13
“ 4 “	5	32	37
“ 3 “	39	205	244
“ 2 “	49	249	298
“ 40 days,	—	1	1
“ 1 month,	73	182	255
“ less than 1 month,	21	71	92
“ unexpired portion of sentence,	1	—	1
Totals,	288	1,329	1,617

TABLE 10.

Showing the Nativity of those committed this year and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Ireland,	52	142	194
“ New Brunswick,	2	37	39
“ England,	5	25	30
“ Canada,	2	9	11
“ Nova Scotia,	6	15	21
“ Scotland,	—	5	5
“ France,	—	1	1
“ Germany,	1	—	1
“ Italy,	1	—	1
“ West Indies,	—	2	2
Foreigners,	69	236	305
Born in Massachusetts,	173	878	1,051
“ Maine,	8	54	62
“ New Hampshire,	7	39	46
“ Vermont,	3	28	31
“ New York,	18	41	59
“ Connecticut,	2	16	18
“ Rhode Island,	3	19	22
“ Maryland,	—	4	4
“ New Jersey,	—	4	4
“ Pennsylvania,	—	5	5
“ Virginia,	3	3	6
“ Louisiana,	—	1	1
“ Illinois,	2	1	3
Natives,	219	1,093	1,312
Foreigners,			305
Natives,			1,312
Total,			1,617

Of 1,312 born in the United States, 909 are of American parentage, 334 of Irish, 43 of English, 11 of French, 10 of Scotch, 4 of German, and 1 of Danish.

TABLE 11.

Showing the ages of boys when committed.

AGE.					Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Six	years,	.	.	.	—	3	3
Seven	"	.	.	.	1	9	10
Eight	"	.	.	.	9	36	45
Nine	"	.	.	.	13	67	80
Ten	"	.	.	.	29	128	157
Eleven	"	.	.	.	32	151	183
Twelve	"	.	.	.	29	179	208
Thirteen	"	.	.	.	60	193	253
Fourteen	"	.	.	.	42	236	278
Fifteen,	"	.	.	.	52	263	315
Sixteen	"	.	.	.	12	37	49
Seventeen years and over,		.	.	.	6	19	25
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	3	8	11
Totals,					288	1,329	1,617

Average age $12\frac{3}{4}$ years, nearly.

As the Chaplain's Report will fully embrace the moral and religious condition of the Institution, and the domestic influences and circumstances which have operated in the committal of its inmates, these subjects will here be omitted. The moral classification of the School has been continued, and the good results anticipated have been to a good degree realized. No material change has been made in the general management of the Institution. Stated holidays have all been observed, which have, as usual, been sources of real enjoyment to the boys.

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT.

Number in contractor's shop,	.	.	.	.	140.1
" in shoemaking and repairing shop,	.	.	.	.	16.
" in knitting room,	.	.	.	.	48.1
" in sewing room,	.	.	.	.	125.5
" in farming, gardening, &c.,	.	.	.	.	94.4

Number in laundry and scrubbing, and work about	
house,	78.1
“ in kitchen, cooking and baking,	28.6
Miscellaneous,	21.7
Sick,	10.
	<hr/>
	562.5

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

This department consists, as heretofore, of three shops, two occupied by the contractors.

The same contract continues, but the copartnership expiring by limitation, the responsibilities are assumed by Comstock, Cole & Co., instead of Gilmore & Cole. An average of 140.1 boys have been employed in these shops, and have made 161,197 pairs of shoes. The other shop is occupied in making and repairing shoes, with an average of 16 boys, who have been employed in performing the following amount of labor:—

The closing of 926 pairs of shoes.

The stitching of 3,024 pairs of boots.

The making of 782 pairs of shoes.

The repairing of 4,705 pairs of boots and shoes.

SEWING AND KNITTING ROOMS.

An average of 173.6 boys have been employed in this department, and the following amount of labor has been performed, as per reports of the ladies in charge.

Made 1,203 jackets,	Made 305 towels,
1,750 pairs pants,	256 aprons,
134 vests,	590 pairs suspenders;
1,500 shirts,	571 flannel shirts,
2,016 pairs socks,	44 comforters,
191 “ mittens,	140 handkerchiefs,
92 bedticks,	20 curtains,
37 pillows,	2 table cloths,
73 pillow cases,	622 night shirts,
131 sheets,	36 napkins,
272 spreads,	30 bags,
918 caps,	75 holders.

Whole number made during the year, 10,882.

Repaired 4,104 jackets,	Repaired 312 bed ticks,
7,025 shirts,	438 aprons,
4,415 pairs socks,	169 caps,
320 sheets and spreads,	20 comforters.

Whole number repaired during the year, 16,903.

LAUNDRY.

The average number employed in this department is 39.5. The number of articles washed and ironed will not vary much from 184,785.

FARM.

The farm has remained by contract under the charge of the Board of Agriculture through the year. A larger number of boys than heretofore (though still less than was hoped) have been employed in this department.

SCHOOLS.

The same organization of schools has been continued as last year. The two highest schools constitute a first class; the next two in grade a second class; the next two a third, and the two lowest schools a fourth class. The first class attends to algebra, practical arithmetic, astronomy, geography, physiology, history, reading and spelling.

The second class attends to practical arithmetic, geography, reading and spelling.

The third class embraces those who can read in easy lessons, and are prepared to begin mental arithmetic and geography.

The fourth class comprises beginners in reading and spelling. This class is taught orally in arithmetic and geography.

All are instructed in writing, and lessons in singing are regularly given.

The commendable improvement of these schools during the year, bears competent testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the teachers who have been employed.

Those committed the past year have entered each class, as follows :—

	1st Div'n.	2d Div'n.	3d Div'n.	4th Div'n.	Total.
Entered 1st Class, . . .	5	10	10	10	35
“ 2d “ . . .	4	14	17	4	39
“ 3d “ . . .	6	10	20	51	87
“ 4th “ . . .	20	42	48	17	127
					<hr/> 288

Those discharged this year were from the following classes :—

	1st Div'n.	2d Div'n.	3d Div'n.	4th Div'n.	Total.
Discharged from 1st Class, . . .	44	33	43	17	137
“ “ 2d “ . . .	23	18	17	3	61
“ “ 3d “ . . .	18	16	14	6	54
“ “ 4th “ . . .	10	11	7	20	48
					<hr/> 300

The following have been promoted to higher classes :—

	4th Division.	3d Division.	2d Division.	1st Division.
Promoted from 4th Class, . . .	114	108	110	120
“ “ 3d “ . . .	140	133	130	132
“ “ 2d “ . . .	35	105	110	103
“ “ 1st “ . . .	54	57	22	

Present number in each class :—

	1st Div'n.	2d Div'n.	3d Div'n.	4th Div'n.	Total.
Number in 1st Class, . . .	22	45	28	49	144
“ “ 2d “ . . .	32	45	46	15	138
“ “ 3d “ . . .	29	42	36	45	153
“ “ 4th “ . . .	39	38	37	33	147
					<hr/> 581

Present number in school,	581
Of these, read books generally, with more or less correctness,	454
Read in easy lessons and write after copies,	85
Read in monosyllables and write after copies,	42
Have studied practical arithmetic,	231
“ “ mental arithmetic,	203
“ “ Greenleaf’s Common School Arithmetic in Simple Rules,	30
“ “ through Simple Rules,	57
“ “ “ Reduction,	49
“ “ “ Compound numbers,	28
“ “ “ Fractions,	29
“ “ “ Interest,	16
“ “ “ the book,	22
“ “ Geography,	434
“ “ History United States,	22
“ “ Physiology,	8
“ “ Astronomy,	13
“ “ Algebra,	12
Write on paper,	454
“ “ slates,	127

The Physician’s Report will embrace the sanitary condition of the Institution, which has been such, through the greater part of the year, as to call on us for sincere expressions of gratitude to the Giver of all our blessings.

To those ladies and gentlemen of Westboro’, who have, during the year, (some for a term of years) acted as teachers in our Sabbath School, we tender our thanks. May their reward be that of him who “goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed.”

We again record our indebtedness to those valued friends who have continued to bestow, gratuitously, valuable books, papers and periodicals, which are always sought with much eagerness by our youthful charge. We especially mention the following journals and periodicals, which have been regularly received:—“Youth’s Companion,” “Child’s Paper,” “Sunday School Journal,” “American Weekly Traveller,” “Massachusetts Spy,” “Cataract,” “National Ægis,” “Lowell Ameri-

can," "Cambridge Chronicle," "Salem Register," "Prisoner's Friend," "Assistant of the Ministry at Large," "New England Farmer," "Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline," and, for the last part of the year, the "Hingham Journal." Also, to John Ball, Esq., of Salem, and Otis Norcross, Esq., of Boston, for valuable miscellaneous papers.

Commending the interests of this "charity" to the care of Him, without whom "not a sparrow falleth," I would, in conclusion to you, gentlemen, for your constant sympathy and advice amid the varied trials and duties of the year, and to those of my associates who have co-operated with me in carrying forward the objects of the Institution, tender my most sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. TALCOTT,
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Westboro', }
November 30, 1855. }

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School, the Chaplain respectfully submits his Sixth Annual Report.

GENTLEMEN :—I have collected such facts, touching the moral, domestic and social condition of the subjects admitted since the last annual report, as could be obtained by a private examination of each, and from such other sources as were accessible. They will be found in the tabular statements annexed, and may be regarded as reliable, so far as they extend; though it is not to be doubted that a more thorough knowledge of the real history of many, would disclose a greater amount of misfortune and moral degradation than is here presented.

The parentage is as follows :—

	1855.	Previously.	Total.
The whole number received is	288	1,329	1,617
Who have lost father,	79	371	450
Who have lost mother,	57	193	250
Who have lost both parents,	24	120	144
Whose fathers are without occupation, .	90	497	587
Whose fathers are intemperate, . . .	99	400	499
Whose mothers are intemperate, . . .	—	20	20
Whose parents are both intemperate, .	19	158	177
Whose parents' example is otherwise morally pernicious,	151	718	869
Who have or have had one or more members of their families in penal or reformatory institutions,	88	359	447

The following Table exhibits the Habits, Delinquencies and Arrests.

	1855.	Previously.	Total.
The whole number received is	288	1,329	1,617
Were mostly idle previous to admission,	195	1,182	1,377
Were untruthful,	267	1,272	1,539
Used profane language,	244	1,180	1,424
Used obscene language,	166	1,032	1,198
Were truants,	102	1,114	1,216
Were Sabbath-breakers,	175	1,014	1,189
Never attended Sabbath School,	29	247	276
Were irregular or occasional attendants,	252	857	1,109
Had a companionship more or less intimate with each other previous to admission,	245	1,044	1,289
Had frequented places of questionable amusement,	136	886	1,022
Had slept out at night in stables, sheds, boxes, and similar places,	111	721	832
Had used tobacco,	98	650	748
Had drank intoxicating liquors, many of them to excess,	51	433	484
Had been previously arrested once,	44	280	324
Had been previously arrested twice,	10	103	113
Had been previously arrested three times,	10	45	55
Had been previously arrested four times,	2	21	23
Had been previously arrested five times or more,	2	48	50
Whole number previously arrested,	68	499	567
Had been in prisons, houses of detention, or reformatory schools,	41	381	422

The statements contained in this table cover an average period of delinquency of eighteen months, for the year just closed. This is shorter by some months than in any previous year. The number of cases of arrest and imprisonment is also proportionably much smaller.

One hundred and fifty-one, or about one-half, were committed on the complaint of their parents or near relatives, or at their request. These constitute, for the most part, the cases of stubbornness reported. A large majority of this class of subjects have been guilty of graver offences; and the complaint of the parent, in many instances, was made, to prevent a more serious charge being preferred by others.

Fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, obtained by a lad fourteen years of age, by forging the signature of his employers to a check, taken from a letter, is the largest sum ascertained to have been purloined in any single instance.

These facts, as a whole, indicate the reception of a better class of boys than in previous years; and, in their education and training, the school may be regarded as more truly fulfilling the design of its early friend and benefactor, and as rendering a better service to the Commonwealth, than in wasting its means and energies upon the more hardened and depraved. Facts are not wanting in its history, brief though its history be, which demonstrate the impracticability, at least, of attempting to reclaim here, a class of offenders, well known to those to whose lot it has fallen to deal with them. When the school was first opened, and during the first year of its existence, quite a large number of these boys were committed. The cities and larger towns, from which they were mostly sent, had suffered long and much from them; and they were generally from the lowest stratum of society. Leagued together for plunder, and, in some instances, the accomplices of adult rogues, their depredations upon property, in numerous ways, had been extensive; and though frequently arrested, they had usually been released by the police officer or constable, after a short detention, or dismissed by the justice with a reprimand or the imposition of a small fine, on account of their youth, or, when it could not well be avoided, sentenced to a brief imprisonment. By this process, in their own estimation, and agreeably to the observation of others, they were accelerated in a vicious and criminal career, and acquired a keener relish for the mode of life upon which they had entered. Either from misapprehension of the object of the Reform School, and its facilities for the discipline and management of various grades of juvenile offenders, or, from a desire to place them where they would longest be kept from the communities in which they lived, these boys were consigned to its care, at an age most unsuitable, and with habits too thoroughly confirmed, to render their presence safe with those for whom the institution was designed. Defying authority, or watching an opportunity to escape, it was soon found that their example and influence were eminently pernicious, and could not be tolerated. Some of them were immediately

remanded; and two recalled by the courts, and sentenced to places better suited to their age and offences. Others were suffered to remain, with the hope that they might be won to an honorable and high-minded course of conduct, and thus saved; but, after a fair trial, having shown themselves incorrigible, they, too, were thrown upon their alternative sentence. Others still, somewhat younger, but quite as dangerous and hopeless, as the result proved, enjoyed the advantages of the school for various periods,—some of them for years; and were finally disposed of, as seemed most conducive to their future integrity and well-being. With very few exceptions, they have all continued to pursue the same course of life; some, indeed, as might be expected, advancing farther than others. Of the ten hundred and thirty-six who have left, I have ascertained that one hundred and fifty, or about one-seventh, have since been criminally convicted. Of these, nearly one hundred, or about three-fifths, are of those who entered the school during the first year; and they were generally before the courts soon after they were discharged or apprenticed, whether they remained here for a longer or shorter time. Among them, are twenty-three of the twenty-nine who have been sent to State prisons; one for life, and the rest for terms varying from one to eighteen years. One is now serving out his eleventh, and another his thirteenth sentence, since leaving the school.

In view of these facts, it is to be regretted that the courts have continued to send subjects, occasionally, quite as hopeless as those to whom allusion has been made. In most instances, their age barely entitles them to admission, and is often accommodated for the time to the peculiar exigencies of the case, agreeably to their own wishes or the wishes of friends, to spare them the stigma of having “been sent to the House of Correction,” or, to test the efficacy of a new mode of treatment. The reluctant obedience and persistent recklessness of such boys, and their exaggerated recital of deeds of crime and ignoble daring, must be deep and lasting in its influence upon those with whom they may chance to associate. With a building so constructed as to admit of more extensive classification, their contact with others might be avoided, and their reclamation secured, perhaps, by a more rigid supervision, and a sterner discipline, as occasion required. But, mingling with the mass,

the tendency is rather to corrupt others than to be improved by their better general example and conduct; and it were far better that such put on the felon's garb in appropriate places of confinement, than that hundreds of susceptible and less contaminated minds, should be placed in such fearful jeopardy.

We may remember with pleasure, that while some have failed to reach positions of respectability, many and more are as faultless in their habits and character as boys generally, and are winning the esteem and confidence of the families with whom their lot is cast, and of the communities in which they live. Favorable reports have continued to reach us from masters, and through other channels of information perfectly reliable. Three are pursuing studies with reference to a liberal education, and are nearly prepared for a collegiate course. We have received visits from quite a number, during the year, whose whole appearance indicated a new mode of life, and whom we may expect to see useful citizens. One called on the day he became of age; having served his apprenticeship to the entire satisfaction of his master, and with honor to himself and to the institution, which became his guardian under circumstances, and at a time of life, when he would probably have plunged into irretrievable ruin, but for its fostering care. Well-dressed, with one hundred dollars in his pocket,—the reward of his faithful service, his mind stored with the education of the common school, and his heart throbbing with gratitude for the happy change in his character and prospects, he presented a living illustration of what a wilful, vagrant, thieving boy may become, with proper training and encouragement. Uninfluenced by those who sustain to him the natural relation of friends, but who, in reality, are the worst enemies to his real good, we may anticipate the happiest results in his case; and that a majority of the rest will reach positions of respectability.

The general good health, and the small number of deaths which have occurred during the year, notwithstanding so many were at one time ill with a loathsome and dangerous disease, call for a grateful recognition of the good providence of God.

In common with the ordinary routine of arrangements, the interests of the Sabbath School were considerably paralyzed, while the sickness continued to prevail, and it was thought possible that new cases might occur. For some weeks the exercises

were suspended, and their resumption appeared to be hailed with real pleasure, both by teachers and pupils. From this interruption, about one-fourth less has been accomplished in this department of instruction than would have been realized under ordinary circumstances. During the three-fourths of the year in which the study of the Scriptures was regularly pursued, the whole number of verses committed to memory, and recited in the Sabbath School, was one hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and thirty-two. The average to each boy, for this period, is four hundred and fifty-two; and for each Sabbath, thirteen. The other religious services were observed as usual.

In this connection, I take pleasure in acknowledging the continued assistance of a large number of teachers from the town, whose services are cheerfully given to the Sabbath School, and to bear testimony to their uniform fidelity and devotion to the work. Many of them have furnished their classes with books, papers, and money for the holidays. Deacon A. Wilbur, of Boston, has sent twenty copies of "The Young Reaper" to my address, and I have occasionally received parcels of reading matter from others; all of which have been distributed. For this remembrance of the boys they have their thanks and ours.

I close this Report with the single remark, that it is a source of gratification to know, that, while Massachusetts,—seconded by the noble liberality of one of her most benevolent and honored citizens, was the first to establish a State Reform School exclusively for boys; with the material co-operation of many of her sons, she is also the first to found a similar institution exclusively for girls; and to introduce, in the arrangement and construction of its buildings, a principle of classification, hitherto unknown in this country, but which must commend itself to the observation and experience of all who have come in contact with this class of children and youth, as best fitted to secure a speedy and thorough reformation. May the work be attended with no uncertain success.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Westboro', Mass., }
November 30, 1855. }

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

WESTBORO', December 1, 1855.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:—

GENTLEMEN:—As the period has arrived when it becomes my duty to give an account of the health of this institution, I would respectfully present the following Report for the closing financial year:—

A greater amount of time has been lost by sickness the present year than usual; much of the confinement, however, has been merely precautionary against the spread of the contagion of smallpox. This disease made its appearance for the first time in this Institution, January 15th. A careful revaccination of the whole school and officers was immediately determined upon, and was soon effected by the assistance of the Superintendent. Between ninety and one hundred were subjects of the disease, before it left us; but, fortunately, with but one exception of slight importance, all the officers and families in the neighborhood escaped. The last one seized was on February 20th. All but four broke out with it within the first three weeks, proving, it would seem, the useful results of revaccination and seclusion from the healthy. Not more than three or four had variola or simple smallpox. The remainder were varioloid, or cases in which vaccination had been effective. One died of lung fever, after symptoms of amendment seemed established. This boy had just nearly recovered from severe and long continued inflammation of the eyes when taken with the smallpox.

Inflammation of the respiratory organs in some form prevailed to a considerable extent during April and May. Eight of these were cases of lung fever.

Several boys have been under medical care for rheumatism, and also inflammation of the eyes, either of the acute or chronic form.

There have been two deaths during the year, besides the one above noted ; one from congenital hernia, and one from disease of the heart.

HENRY H. RISING, M. D.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MASTERS, &c., RELATIVE TO BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN APPRENTICES.

December 20, 1854.

Dear Sir:—J. has conducted himself satisfactorily during the past year; has done his work cheerfully and well, and thinks his being sent to Westboro' the best thing that was ever done for him. He has attended church every Sabbath during the last year.

February 7, 1855.

Dear Sir:—The boys you indentured to me are in excellent health, and contented and happy with their home. D. has a pleasant disposition, and good morals. He attends Sabbath School regularly, and seems to enjoy it very much.

March 9, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It is now nearly a year since I took D. from your Institution.

He still remains with me; his health has been very good, and his deportment, in the main, correct.

He has been a member of Hopkinton Academy since early in December last, and has made good progress in his studies, obtaining a high number for scholarship and deportment.

He has been regular in his attendance at church and Sabbath School—seems quite contented and happy.

There is reasonable hope, by the blessing of kind Providence, he may make a useful and worthy man.

March 19, 1855.

Dear Sir:—According to the regulations of your Institution, I write to inform you that my son has behaved very well indeed since he has been at home.

March 28, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am able to say that A. is contented, and becoming strongly attached to the members of my family. He attended school ten weeks, the past winter, and was an obedient and progressive scholar.

He takes a commendable interest in the business of the farm.

April 5, 1855.

Dear Sir:—L. is now in my employ, with the encouragement, if he does well, of sharing with me in the profits of the business.

He is steady, contented and happy. I remember, with gratitude to a kind Providence, the good lessons imparted to him while at the Institution. May heaven smile on you and your numerous family.

April 5, 1855.

Dear Sir:—R.'s conduct has been very good, and he seems satisfied with his employment. He observes the Sabbath, and appears contented and happy.

If he continues to do as well as he has done, I shall pay him one hundred and fifty dollars when he is twenty-one years old.

May 10, 1855.

Dear Sir:—J. has a good place in a store, and has business all around the village, affording him sufficient exercise and good air. He has always done the best he could since he came home. He sends his love to you and all the people at the Institution, and thinks the two years spent there will be the means of making a man of him.

August 27, 1855.

Dear Sir:—C. remains with me, conducts himself well, and has, since coming under my charge. Mr. F. speaks highly of him. C. sends his respects to you and Mr. C.

October 5, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to send you a good report of W. He is now in F. with his brother, and is doing well. He seems desirous to redeem his time, and enter into manhood with honor. His health is very good.

October 6, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I am happy to tell you there has been a great change of late in J.'s character.

We now have the pleasure of seeing him in good company, and striving to correct his former bad habits. Should he continue a faithful follower of Christ, I believe we shall see him just what we wish him to be. I should like to take another boy from the Institution soon.

October 8, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I have not had to regret the good instruction which T. received while at the Institution.

He is learning the painter's trade, and the foreman thinks he will make a first rate painter. He attends church with me on the Sabbath, and is doing well.

October 15, 1855.

Dear Sir:—G. has always been an obedient boy, and is growing to be quite a man. He is a very fair scholar, likes his books, and is a great reader.

He has quite an idea of becoming able to teach school before he is of age, and I tell him he shall have all he can earn at it.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM BOYS.

December 26, 1854.

Dear Sir :—I cannot refrain from offering you at this time my sincere thanks for the kindness you exercised towards me while under your care at Westboro'. I think my stay with you there has made a lasting impression on my mind, and I hope ever to revert to the scenes and associations of the Reform School with feelings of the deepest gratitude.

March 2, 1855.

My Dear Friend :—I have been in good health and contented since I left Westboro',—am learning a good trade, and like it very much.

I thank you for the good advice you gave me, and will you still remember to pray for me, that I may meet you in heaven?

AT SEA, April 8, 1855.

My Dear Sir :—I am very well satisfied with my situation on board ship.

The Captain has used me very kindly, and I am thankful to him for it.

I learn something every day, and shall try to improve my mind and morals. I feel sorry I did not improve my precious time more, for I have learned, that to be without education is the same as to be without money; for learning makes the man. I am resolved, that from this time, my motto shall be, honor, virtue and fidelity. My prayer to God is, that I may succeed, and yet make an honorable man.

We have had some very severe storms, and if any one wishes to see man's weakness, and God's power, let him encounter a storm at sea. Tell my mother that I am doing better and better every day.

We are now near port, and when I get in, and have time, I will write you a description of Calcutta.

April 11, 1855.

Dear Sir :—It is with pleasure that I write to let you know how I am getting along. I am well, like my place, and think I am doing pretty well. To-morrow will be Fast day in this State.

I used to go hunting or fishing on Fast day, before I went to Westboro', but now I spend it as I ought, I hope. I am glad I went to the Reform School, for if I had not, perhaps I should have been in the House of Correction or State Prison by *this* time.

Give my respects to Mrs. T. and Mrs. C., and to all the officers of the Institution: also, to all the boys who inquire after me.

April 22, 1855.

Dear Friend :—I have a good place, where I am not surrounded by the temptations of a city life, as I was before I went to Westboro'.

Give my love to all the boys, and tell them I hope they will get as good a place as I have, when they leave the Institution.

May 27, 1855.

Dear Sir :—I have often been called a Reform School boy, of which I now feel proud; for I think the kind instructions which I received there have been the means of saving my soul.

I had many and great faults ; but I now hope I am forgiven for them all, through the blood of Christ.

A year and two months since I entered college at Beloit, and still continue my studies there.

Will you not write, and tell me how the school prospers, and whether the Holy Spirit strives among you. I would rather visit the Institution than my own home.

June 25, 1855.

Dear Sir :—I reached home safely, and was glad to see my friends, but I am not sorry that I went to W. to school. I have not forgotten all you told me while I was there.

Give my love to Miss B. and all the officers.

July 9, 1855.

Mr. A., Dear Sir :—I received your kind letter, and was extremely pleased to hear so good an account of my brother.

If he does well there, I shall be under double obligations to that Institution.

Many a night have I laid awake and thought of that Institution and its officers, and you, sir, shared the greater part of my thoughts, for I believe that you were a guide to lead me from the path of sin, to the path of righteousness.

I love to think of that day when we shall meet around the throne of God, to receive the reward which Christ has prepared for us.

October 1, 1855.

Mr. C., Dear Sir :—You will perhaps be surprised to receive a letter from me at this time, but I feel assured you will always be glad to hear of me, and to know I have not forgotten those principles which you taught me.

Those religious feelings that were instilled into my heart while within the sphere of your influence are even stronger than formerly. In all the vicissitudes of the perilous life I have led for the last two years, whether ploughing the deep before the brisk gales, or tossing about amidst the billows, like a plaything in the arms of old ocean. I have always remembered the lessons of virtue and divine truth that I learned while your pupil. I have been in almost every part of the world, and I hope I have acquired much useful information, by observation and experience, without contracting any vicious habits.

Whatever station I may occupy in after life will all be owing to the good instruction which I received from you. Give my respects to Mr. H. and Mr. A.

October 21, 1855.

Dear Sir :—I have the pleasure to inform you that I am with a good master, and treated with respect in every particular. There is no privilege kept from me ; in short, I like my place well. My motto is faithfulness ; the Lord assist me.

Give my love to the officers of the Institution.

October 24, 1855.

Mr. N., Dear Friend :—I received your welcome letter this afternoon. You wanted to know how I am progressing. I am attending school, and shall probably be ready to enter college next fall. I have come to the conclusion to get an education, and make the practice of medicine my profession.

Please remember me to all my friends.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN H. W. PAGE. THOMAS A. GREENE.
G. HOWLAND SHAW. HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
HARVEY DODGE. JOHN A. FITCH.
PERLEY HAMMOND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HARVEY DODGE. JOHN H. W. PAGE.
JOHN A. FITCH.

JAMES M. TALCOTT, *Superintendent.*

ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant-Superintendent.*

AMANDA S. TALCOTT, *Matron.*

MARY K. STANWOOD, *Assistant-Matron.*

REV. P. LINCOLN CUSHING, *Chaplain.*

MOSES O. AYRES, *Steward.*

TEACHERS.

FREDERIC MORRISON. MRS. L. P. CUSHING.
CHARLES H. HUBBARD. MISS D. H. BRADFORD.
CHARLES TALCOTT. MISS E. E. MORSE.
WILLIAM JOHNSON. MISS NANCY PAINE.

OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

STEPHEN N. BATES. ERASTUS E. LOUD.
HORACE E. BELLOWS.

ALBERT J. NEWHALL, *Baker.*

MISS M. L. MORRISON, *Assistant-Baker.*

MRS. ABIGAIL PAIGE, *Laundress.*

SEAMSTRESSES.

MISS MALINDA PALMER. MISS KATE E. COWLS.
MISS OLIVE HODGES.

